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# SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

On July 5 the Department increased the 1957 sugar requirements determination (total quotas) by 200,000 tons to a total of 9,300,000 tons. This is 300,000 tons above the final 1956 determination. Indicated deficits in the quotas of Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands were reallocated on July 17.

The domestic price of raw sugar during the first half of July averaged 6.54 cents per pound, about the same as the June level and the highest since 1920 for a period of that duration. The spot price was 6.35 cents per pound on July 26. During the first half of 1957 domestic sugar prices were influenced by world prices that had averaged .80 cent per pound above domestic prices on a comparable basis. However, between July 1 and 19 world prices declined 1.30 cents per pound and sugar for the United States market beginning on July 16 sold at a premium over world prices for the first time since January 8.

Sugar deliveries during June amounted to 914,000 tons which was the largest total for that month since June 1947 when rationing controls on household and institutional use were removed. Beet sugar accounted for 256,000 tons or 28 percent of the total in sharp contrast to the first five months when they represented only 19.8 percent of the total. A price increase announcement for beet sugar to become effective July 1 contributed to the large volume. A price increase for refined cane sugar which was effective June 15 had a similar effect earlier in the month with respect to cane sugar deliveries.

As a result of the large volume of business in June, total deliveries for the first half of the year amounted to 4,128,000 tons, only 30,000 tons below the first half of 1956. Inasmuch as 22,000 tons of sugar were constructively delivered at the end of 1956 and none at the end of 1955, actual deliveries during the first halves of 1956 and 1957 were approximately equal. This same relationship continued through the first three weeks of July.

Beet sugar deliveries during the first half of the year totalled 891,000 tons, 21.6 percent of the total, and available supplies will permit the marketing of about 50,000 tons per week until new crop sugar becomes available in early October. This is about the same rate of deliveries that occurred during the third quarter of last

year. The 1957-58 crop of sugar beets, on the basis of the July Crop Report of the Department, should yield at least 2,150,000 tons of sugar, about 1,650,000 tons of which would be produced during the fourth quarter.

On the basis of preliminary January-June distribution data, total cane sugar deliveries for the first half of 1957 were down approximately 115,000 tons, raw value, from 1956 but beet sugar deliveries showed an increase of more than 85,000 tons. Beet sugar deliveries in the North Central territory increased by a somewhat larger amount inasmuch as deliveries to Western states were smaller than last year. Deliveries of beet sugar to Illinois alone increased by about 50,000 tons.

Total deliveries by states through May 1957, the period for which final data are available, were about 5 percent below the same period of last year. Deliveries showed a slight increase in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic States but were down 10 percent in the North Central States and about 4.6 percent in the South and West. The reduction in deliveries through May consisted of 155,000 tons of cane sugar and 8,000 tons of beet sugar. The decrease in cane sugar deliveries occurred entirely in Gulf refiners' territory. Cane sugar deliveries through May were up slightly in the Eastern territory and showed an increase of 10 percent or 17,000 tons in the Western States principally because of increased deliveries to California. Beet sugar deliveries were down 36,000 tons in the West with most of this decrease in California. It will be recalled that heavy beet sugar deliveries occurred in the Western States at the end of 1956, mainly in California. Cane sugar deliveries were down 126,000 tons from last year in the North Central States with about half of the decrease in Illinois. Beet sugar deliveries in this competitive territory increased 24,000 tons despite the fact that 8,500 tons were delivered constructively to these states in late 1956. For the year through May, cane sugar deliveries to the South were off 48,500 tons, while beet sugar deliveries were up 2,800 tons.

The spot price of world raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuba, dropped to 4.85 cents per pound as of July 19. It was during the second half of December 1956, while it was climbing fast, that the world price had last stood at that level. During the intervening six and one-half months, the price averaged 6.04 cents, a level which was exceeded as late as early July. By July 26, the price had dropped further to 4.50 cents per pound.



The decline was hastened when Brazilian sugar was offered without finding immediate buyers in London at discounts below the going rate for Cuban raw sugar. It is noteworthy that the spot quotation of 5.10 cents on July 17, 35 points below that of the preceding day, was on "tone" rather than on the basis of specific transactions. During the period of decline, September world market futures typically opened below the preceding day's spot quotation, but the highest futures quotation each day was above the spot price for that day.

The International Sugar Council met in London on July 2 and revised its estimate of free market requirements for calendar year 1957 to 6,240,000 metric tons, raw value. This figure compares with a previous estimate of 5,650,000 tons, as of March 4, with Licht's estimate of 6,050,000 tons, as of April 4, and with the estimate of 6.0 million tons mentioned in the June issue of Sugar Reports. Increases over the latter estimate are primarily found in the French Union, Spain, the Netherlands, and the British Commonwealth. Total world free market requirements of around 6.2 million tons appear a reasonable estimate at this time.

Supplies were estimated at 6.7 million tons in the June issue of Sugar Reports. Considering Licht's estimate of a 40,000 hectare decline in the acreage planted to beets in Hungary and Poland compared with 1956, it becomes necessary drastically to reduce the estimate of available supplies from these two countries for export in 1957 from 185,000 tons to, say, 40,000 tons, the amount exported by Poland in 1956. The Czechoslovak Economic Bulletin, as quoted by Czarnikow, shows the hitherto unpublished Czechoslovakian 1956 sugar production figure of 593,000 metric tons (raw value) compared with figures ranging from 716,000 to 772,000 tons for the preceding four years. It will also be recalled that the Soviet Union has insisted on the fulfillment of its preferential sugar supply agreement with Czechoslovakia. Therefore, it appears doubtful whether Czechoslovakia can export to the world market in 1957 more than 97,000 tons, the amount exported in 1956, even if 1957 production returns to normal levels. Of course there is always uncertainty about the ability of beet sugar countries to maximize exports while the campaign is in progress and the 335,000 ton estimate of exports from Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia had long been regarded as doubtful. A figure of 135,000 tons appears to be more realistic. However, this loss of 200,000 tons in 1957 sugar supplies is largely offset by increases in the estimates of the Italian, Indian and Mexican export potentials in 1957 and the supply estimate of 6.7 million tons still seems appropriate.

In the Philippines, domestic sugar requirements were recently raised to 281,000 metric tons in order to reverse the upward movement of the domestic price. At the same time, the estimate of production during the year ending October 1957 was reduced from 1,098,000 to 1,051,000 metric tons. The U. S. quota (864,000 metric tons), domestic requirements (281,000 tons) and world market sales (44,000 tons after cancellation of a recent sale) add up to 1,189,000 metric tons, 75,000 tons more than crop year production and carryover stocks. No doubt an effort will be made to offset this deficit by shipments from early production during the crop year beginning in October 1957.

Portugal has bought about 33,000 tons of sugar from Cuba and Brazil and will be a net importer, even if 15,000 or 20,000 tons of sugar should be exported from Mozambique to Nyasaland.

A tabulation of world market sales by primary exporters, as reported by the trade, shows that 5.3 million metric tons of sugar have been sold for export in 1957. The substantial increase in the estimate of sales from 4.8 million tons published in the June issue of Sugar Reports to the present estimate of 5.3 million tons is only partially due to new sales reported in the meantime. A good part of the increase is due to information received on previously unreported earlier sales. On the basis of the 6.2 million ton requirements estimate, a market would exist for a further 0.9 million tons of sugar.

It appears that Japan and the British Commonwealth (primarily the United Kingdom) will be the principal purchasers of this tonnage. Commonwealth purchases to date exceed net requirements; but additional amounts of sugar must be acquired to offset Commonwealth exports, primarily from the United Kingdom. Similarly, France will require some sugar to offset exports, primarily to Switzerland. Small amounts of sugar will be needed by a number of importing countries, since only a few, such as Germany (Fed. Rep.), the U.S.S.R. and Uruguay seem to have covered all their 1957 import requirements. It must be borne in mind, however, that some countries may reduce their import programs in the light of favorable domestic crop prospects.

Of the 1.4 million tons of unsold sugar, Cuba appears to hold about 400,000 tons, China and the Dominican Republic together about 400,000 tons, Latin American countries other than Cuba and the Dominican Republic about 300,000 tons, beet sugar countries about

250,000 tons, and India about 60,000 tons. While nearly all of the Cuban and part of the Chinese and Dominican unsold supplies have been produced, most of the Peruvian, Brazilian and beet sugar supplies and also a part of the Chinese and Dominican supplies will come from production later in the year.

### BEET SUGAR MARKETINGS AND THE PRICE DISCOUNT IN THE CHICAGO-WEST TERRITORY

Whenever possible beet processors market sugar in home or favorable markets where freight costs are lower, prepays frequently are higher, and there is less competition from other producers. However, because much of the beet sugar is produced in the Far Western and Rocky Mountain States where sugar production exceeds marketing opportunities, some sugar must be sold in less favorable markets, such as Chicago. The pricing of this sugar also indirectly affects the price obtained for sugar sold in the Mountain States region. The purpose of this article is to describe the relationship which has existed in recent years between the volume of beet sugar distribution and the price discount, in relation to Eastern seaboard prices, at which beet sugar is sold.

Under the basing point system of pricing which in a general way applies to sugar, prices at any point in the country are based upon the price at the seaboard cane refinery nearest freightwise to that point, plus the freight between the two points. One modification of this basic pattern is that beet sugar in any market traditionally sells for 10 to 20 cents per cwt. less than cane sugar; another is that in the Chicago area where cane sugar refiners as well as beet processors market most of their surplus sugar, the basis price for cane sugar has been less than the seaboard basis price. The Chicago basis price generally becomes the basis price for the region extending as far west as Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico (see Figure 2, Sugar Reports 55, page 4). The relative intensity of competition between and among cane and beet sugar sellers in and around Chicago thus determines to a substantial degree the price concessions made in the Chicago-West territory.

In recent years, as beet processors have marketed larger crops than during the early post war period 1948 to 1953, an increasing proportion necessarily has been delivered to less favorable markets and prices throughout the entire Chicago-West territory have been affected.

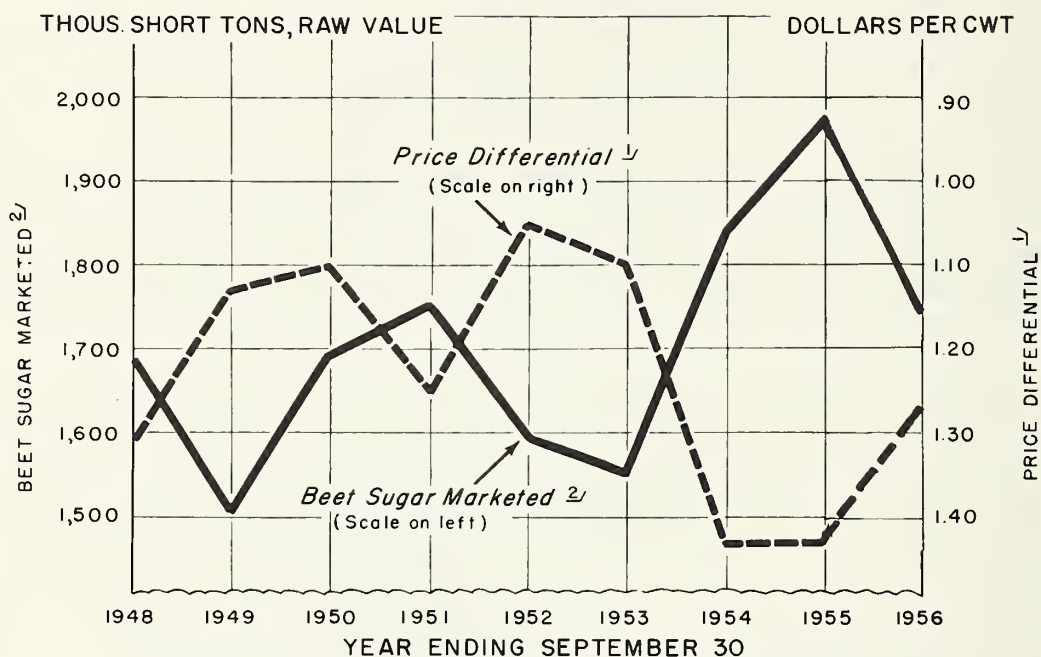


This may be illustrated by a comparison between the volume of beet sugar marketings and the average differential by which net returns from beet sugar fall below the New York net wholesale price for re-fined sugar (Figure 1 and Table 1). In general, the marketing of each additional 100,000 tons of beet sugar annually tends to be associated with a 10 cent per cwt. increase in the price differential. The relationship, as may be observed from the chart, was extremely close except that in 1948, 1949, and 1954 the discount was somewhat greater than would have been expected strictly on the basis of volume considerations. In all of those years special situations prevailed. For example, the marketing year 1954 included the last three months of calendar year 1953 when processors were endeavoring to market large quantities of sugar before the imposition of restrictive marketing allotments which became effective January 1, 1954.

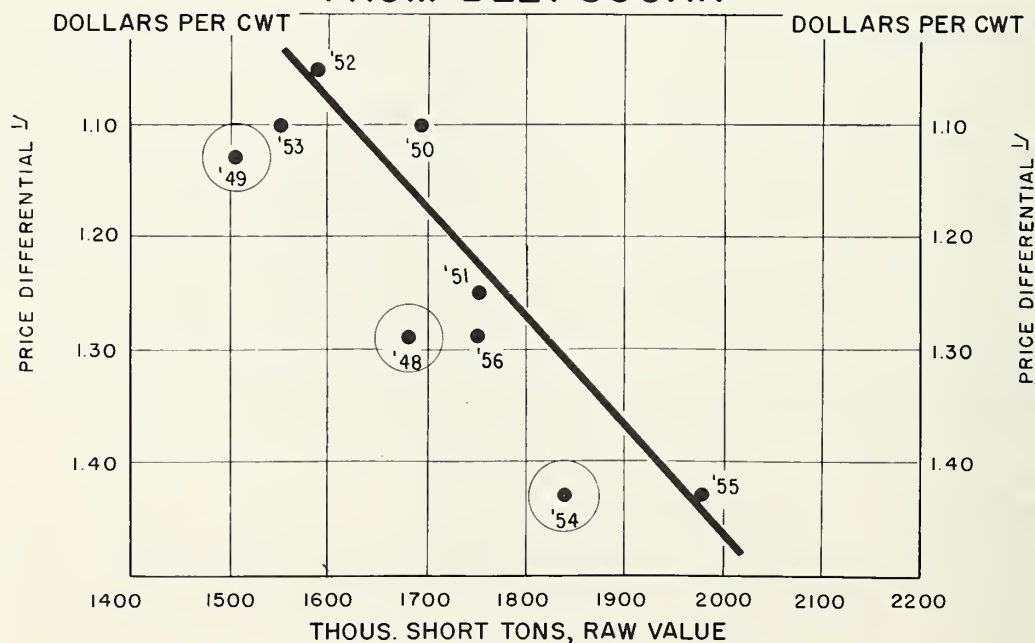
It should be borne in mind that the differential portrayed here is not a simple price discount but the difference between the New York basis sales price for cane sugar and the delivered price for beet sugar after deducting all sales and delivery expenses and the processing tax of 53.5 cents per cwt. It is used here because of the availability of the underlying data and because its usefulness as a differential for year-to-year comparison is not impaired by the difference in concepts.

The relationship between beet sugar distribution and the price discount may be further described in terms of beet sugar deliveries to Illinois. Illinois was selected for further study because that State has a heavy concentration of food processing industries using sugar, and is the populous center of the area where beet and cane sugar compete for markets. Beet sugar deliveries expressed as a percentage of all sugar deliveries to Illinois are compared in a following table with the difference between the quoted New York wholesale price of cane sugar and actual basis price of beet sugar in the Chicago-West territory. In using the New York quoted cane sugar price the assumption has been made that this price is firm and reflects the actual selling price. For recent years, this assumption is probably correct except for sugar deliveries resulting from sales at the old price after announcement of a price increase. The Chicago-West price used in this discussion represents the actual basis price according to the best available information as to allowances, discounts, etc., rather than the generally published quoted price. It is believed that these series are sufficiently reliable to indicate the general nature and trends of the true price differentials.

## MARKETINGS OF BEET SUGAR AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NEW YORK NET WHOLESALE PRICE OF REFINED CANE SUGAR AND NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR



## EFFECT OF VOLUME ON NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR



<sup>1</sup> Net return from beet sugar below the New York net wholesale price of refined cane sugar.

<sup>2</sup> Beet sugar marketed during marketing periods indicated.

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Figure 1

Table 1.-Wholesale refined sugar price, net returns from sales of beet sugar, and beet sugar distribution

Year ending September 30	Wholesale refined sugar price, N.Y. net (1)	Net returns from sales of beet sugar U.S. average (2)	Difference (Col.1- Col.2) (3)	U.S. Beet sugar distribution (4)
		<u>Dollars per cwt.</u>		<u>1,000 short tons, raw value</u>
1948	7.77	6.48	1.29	1,682
1949	7.74	6.61	1.13	1,504
1950	7.79	6.69	1.10	1,695
1951	8.21	6.96	1.25	1,755
1952	8.32	7.27	1.05	1,592
1953	8.56	7.46	1.10	1,553
1954	8.57	7.14	1.43	1,840
1955	8.42	6.99	1.43	1,980
1956	8.52	7.24	1.28	1,745

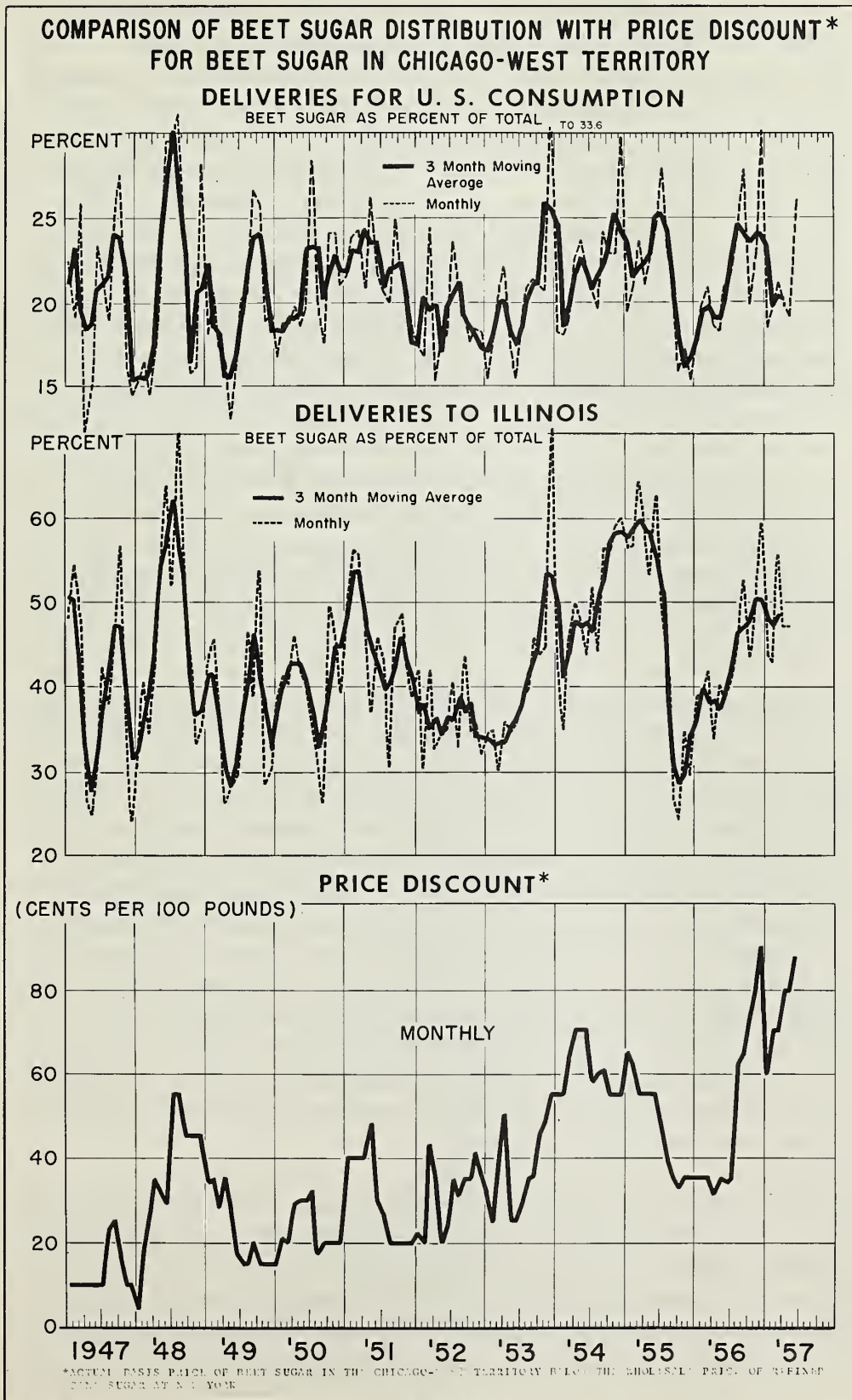
For purposes of comparison the nine-year period under discussion can be divided into two periods - the first, 1948-53, when beet sugar processors could exercise a considerable degree of selectivity in choosing their markets and the second, 1954 to date, when processors were faced with the problem of marketing a larger volume of supplies.

Between 1948 and 1953, beet processors supplied on the average 20.7 percent of the national market, since then they have supplied 22.8 percent. That overall change brought about a pronounced change with respect to the proportion of sugar marketed in less favorable territories. A shift in the geographical pattern of distribution particularly to Illinois has occurred.

Shown below are marketing year beet sugar deliveries expressed as a percentage of total deliveries for U.S. consumption and beet sugar marketings in Illinois expressed as percentages of total U.S. beet sugar marketings and of total deliveries of all sugar to that State. Also shown is the annual average price discount--the amount by which the actual beet basis price in the Chicago-West territory fell below the quoted New York cane sugar price.

Year ending September 30	Total beet sugar deliveries rela- tive to all U.S. deliveries	Beet sugar deliveries to Illinois relative to		Price discount
		total U.S. beet sugar deliveries	total deliveries of all sugar to Illinois	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Cents per cwt.
1948	22.7	21.1	51.0	28
1949	19.5	16.8	36.9	17
1950	20.8	17.2	38.1	21
1951	22.9	17.9	45.3	33
1952	19.7	17.5	38.6	27
1953	18.8	16.8	36.4	34
1948-53 avg.	20.7	17.9	41.0	27
1954	22.2	21.3	44.3	59
1955	23.5	21.5	53.7	53
1956	20.2	18.1	38.5	39
1957 incomplete	22.0	23.6	49.5	77
1954-56 avg.	22.8	20.4	45.4	50





Deliveries to Illinois averaged 17.9 percent of total beet sugar marketings during the earlier years and 20.4 percent in the later period. The highs in excess of 21 percent in 1954 and 1955 coincide with the largest annual discounts--both in excess of 50 cents per cwt. The most extreme magnitudes are for the current incomplete marketing year beginning with the heavy marketings during the fall quarter of 1956: A price discount of 77 cents has been associated with the delivery to Illinois of 23.6 percent of all beet sugar marketings. Beet processors' participation in the Illinois market increased from 41.0 percent in the first period to 45.4 percent in the later period. Annual shifts in the relative position of beet processors naturally must be accomplished in the face of severe competition from other primary distributors, particularly Gulf refiners.

Examination of the relationship between the share of the Illinois market supplied by beet sugar and the price discount for beet sugar confirms the popular belief concerning the influence of beet sugar volume on price. The amount by which the beet sugar price in the Chicago area fell short of the New York quoted price widened substantially after 1953.

A more precise appraisal of the effect of sugar beet marketings on prices in the Chicago market may be obtained by examining monthly data. Beet sugar deliveries relative to all sugar deliveries in the United States, beet sugar deliveries in Illinois relative to all sugar deliveries to Illinois, and price discounts are shown in figure 2. The two series on beet sugar deliveries are expressed as three-month moving averages, since sharp fluctuations in monthly data associated mainly with seasonal and constructive delivery factors and with increased volume after announced price increases are smoothed by this method. Clearly, the general tendencies were that (1) any enlargement in the overall marketing of beet sugar was accompanied by more aggressive marketing of beet sugar in Illinois, and (2) both were associated with the widening of the price discount. Conversely any relaxation in beet sugar marketings was associated with a narrowing of the price discount.

Following the year 1953 with its heavy year-end constructive beet sugar deliveries to Illinois, the relative position of beet processors in supplying that market continued to improve in 1954, reaching the highest annual calendar year average of the postwar period (50.3 percent). Large bookings were made at the old price of 8.10 cents per pound in February when the quoted price advanced to 8.30 cents

and again in March when the quoted price further advanced to 8.45 cents. Periodic extensions of the 8.10 price were granted by sellers through June when the contracts were cancelled and new business was taken at 8.30 cents. Actual prices receded to the 8.10 level during the last three months of the year when the share of the Illinois market supplied by beet sugar was the highest.

In the first seven months of 1955, beet processors delivered 258,000 tons of sugar to Illinois at 8.00 cents per pound (plus freight), 55 to 65 cents under the quoted New York cane price. This was 60,000 tons more than the previous seven-month high established in 1951 and accounted for 23 percent of total beet deliveries and 57.5 percent of the Illinois market. During this period deliveries by two large Gulf refiners and the California and Hawaiian refinery were significantly reduced by labor strikes and beet sugar undoubtedly replaced cane sugar from those refiners.

The association of the price discount with the relative magnitude of beet sugar deliveries to Illinois was somewhat disturbed by transient influences, particularly during the earlier period (1947-1952).

During the period August through October 1949, the price discount was smaller than would have been expected in view of the volume of beet sugar marketings in Illinois. During the early summer months the labor strike in Hawaii curtailed the flow of raw sugar supplies to the California and Hawaiian refinery which also competes in the Illinois market. As a result of this strike less than the usual amount of cane sugar was sold; this reduced the necessity for price concessions. The spread between actual Chicago-West basis beet and quoted New York cane prices widened in March and April 1952 as price protection was extended to customers on successively announced increases of 35 cents and 15 cents. The sharply advancing raw prices forced New York cane sugar prices up from 8.15 cents to 8.65 cents within a nineteen day period. The same situation--price protection extended to customers--resulted in a wider discount during the same two months in 1953 than would have been expected in view of the modest volume of beet deliveries to Illinois.

To summarize, the larger marketings of beet sugar in recent years have engendered pressures which have resulted in increased discounting of the actual basis price for sugar in the Chicago-West territory. Intense competition between cane and beet sugar sellers in this territory determines the price concessions. Naturally, other factors also bear heavily on the pricing picture in any market, such as freight rate structures, labor strikes, variations in raw sugar prices, and the frequent changes in the demands of sugar users.



ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONSDate announcedAdministrative action

June 24, 1957

Definitions proposed for distinguishing between raw sugar and direct consumption sugar issued as a tentative decision in order to give interested persons opportunity to comment on them before issuance in final form. The definitions, which are authorized by the 1956 amendment to the Sugar Act, are designed to provide the basis for identifying for quota classification purposes sugar or liquid sugar brought into the continental United States. (See Federal Register of June 26, 1957)

June 24, 1957

Informal public hearing announced to receive information and recommendations for establishing farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1958 sugarcane crop in Louisiana and Florida. The hearing is scheduled to begin at 10:00 a. m. (CST), July 9, 1957 in the International House, 607 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

June 25, 1957

Allotment to processors of the full 1957 Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota of 628,424 short tons, raw value, based on U.S. sugar requirements of 9,100,000 tons and proration of a 163,061 ton Puerto Rican deficit. Allotments may now be filled any time during 1957. (See Federal Register of July 2, 1957)

June 25 and  
July 9, 1957

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees of Kansas, Oregon and Texas (F.R. June 25) and Colorado, Utah and Washington (F.R. July 9) issued the bases and procedures for apportioning the respective states into proportionate share areas and for establishing individual farm proportionate shares from the established state allocations.



- June 26, 1957 Allotment to beet sugar processors of 90 percent of the 1957 sugar quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area. The new allotments totaling 1,838,036 short tons replace the preliminary allotments of 1,600,000 tons which have been in effect since January 1, 1957. Allotments equal to the full quota will be issued when final data are available concerning 1956 crop processings, 1956 marketings, and January 1, 1957 effective inventories. (See Federal Register of June 29, 1957)
- June 26, 1957 Removal of restrictions on the extent to which off-shore sugar quotas may be filled prior to November. Any such quota may now be filled completely at any time during 1957. (See Federal Register of June 26, 1957)
- June 27, 1957 Determination of fair and reasonable tolling rates for processing sugarcane under toll agreements for the 1957 crop of Hawaiian sugarcane. The determination continues, in general, the requirements in effect for the 1956 crop except that the processing rates for two companies have been increased to provide for more uniformity among the various tolling agreements, which went into effect for the first time last year. (See Federal Register of June 29, 1957)
- June 27, 1957 Determination of fair and reasonable wage rates for workers employed in the production, cultivation, and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida during the period July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958. The rates provided are the same as those for the 1956-57 period. (See Federal Register of July 2, 1957)
- July 5, 1957 Sugar quotas for continental United States for 1957 increased 200,000 tons to a total of 9,300,000 short tons, raw value. This action was taken in view of the continued increases in sugar prices and inadequate offerings by suppliers. (See Federal Register of July 10, 1957)

- July 8, 1957                      Public hearing announced to receive testimony pertaining to (1) fair and reasonable wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in harvesting the 1957 crop of sugarcane and in producing and cultivating sugarcane during 1958, and (2) fair prices for 1957 crop sugarcane. The hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m. (CST), August 7, 1957 in the City Hall Auditorium at Thibodaux, Louisiana. (See Federal Register of July 11, 1957)
- July 17, 1957                      Proration of quota increases to the domestic beet sugar area of 76,066 short tons, raw value, the mainland cane sugar area, 23,406 tons and Cuba, 44,505 tons to fill newly declared deficits in the 1957 quotas for Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. (See Federal Register of July 20, 1957)
- July 17, 1957                      Amendment of the determination of fair and reasonable wage rates, issued March 18, 1957, to establish for the Imperial Valley of California and southwestern Arizona, wage rates of 70 cents per hour for thinning, hoeing, or weeding, and 75 cents per hour for pulling, topping, loading, or gleaning sugar beets. These are the same rates provided for the 1957 crop in regions of the sugar beet area other than California and parts of adjacent states. (See Federal Register of July 20, 1957)
- July 19, 1957                      Certification required for entry of Cuban direct consumption sugar after the close of business July 23, 1957. This requirement, effective until January 1, 1958, was established because more than 80 percent of the quantity of direct-consumption sugar which may be entered in 1957 from Cuba has already arrived. (See Federal Register of July 24, 1957)

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on May deliveries of sugar for United States consumption, 770,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary figure for that month was 776,000 tons. June deliveries of sugar, 914,000 short tons (preliminary), up 17 percent from June 1956. Cumulative deliveries through June, 4,128,000 short tons (preliminary), down 0.7 percent from same period last year.
2. Primary distributors' stocks on June 29, 1957, 1,308,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 311,000 tons from May 31, 1957 and 120,000 tons from a year ago. During June stocks declined by the following amounts among the primary distributors: Beet processors, 206,000 tons; refiners, 82,000 tons; mainland cane processors, 13,000 tons; and importers, 10,000 tons. As compared with a year ago, beet processors' stocks were down 98,000 tons; combined stocks of refiners and mainland sugarcane processors down 33,000 tons and importers' stocks up 11,000 tons. Refiners' stocks on June 29 were up 113,000 tons from January 1, or 8,000 more than the increase during the same period last year.
3. Charges to quotas, January through June, 4,531,000 tons, a decrease of 95,000 tons or 2.1 percent from the same period last year. Among the major supplying areas only the domestic sugar beet area and Hawaii had increases, which approximated 86,000 and 400 tons, respectively. Charges to quotas of Cuba and "full duty" countries were about the same as during the first half of 1956, and charges to the Philippine quota were down about 17,000 tons or 2.5 percent. While Puerto Rican charges were down 134,000 tons, the January-June charges against quotas represented about 50 percent of their total quota in both years.
4. Sugar deliveries during May 1957 were up in all five regions as compared with May 1956, ranging from 3.5 percent in the Southern region to 7.3 percent in the West. As compared with April 1957 sugar deliveries in May were larger in all regions as follows: South, 21.5 percent; North Central, 13.4 percent; West, 9.8 percent; New England, 6.8 percent; and Middle Atlantic, 2.1 percent.

Table 2.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-May 1957 and 1956

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)	1956
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	1,679	16,682
Refiners' refined	2,316,703	2,436,482
Beet processors' refined	635,212	668,130
Importers' direct consumption	253,389	301,392
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	20,477 <u>1/</u>	66,889
Total	3,227,460	3,489,575
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	13,892 <u>2/</u>	112,774
For continental consumption <u>3/</u>	3,213,568	3,376,801
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	46,019	42,025
<u>Hawaii</u>	12,801	22,671

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ Ex-quota deliveries

	<u>Export</u>	<u>Feed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Refiners' refined	11,274	554	11,828
Beet processors	434	0	434
Importers	647	977	1,624
Mainland cane processors	0	6	6
Total	12,355	1,537	13,892

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1957 and 1956

	1957 (Short tons, raw value)	1956
Refiners' raw	357,286	328,004
Refiners' refined	328,815	332,256
Beet processors' refined	806,568	809,790
Importers' direct consumption	78,485	65,893
Mainland sugarcane processors	47,942*	51,694
Total	1,619,096	1,587,637

\* Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.



Table 4.-Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-May, 1957\*

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	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	255,505
Receipts	2,521,638
Meltings	2,417,784
Deliveries for direct consumption	1,679
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	-
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(394)
Stocks May 31, 1957	357,286

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\* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 9.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74

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Table 5.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-May, 1957

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	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	235,994	1,278,027
Production from raws melted	2,395,290	-
Production direct from cane or beets	-	163,860
Imported refined receipts	12,803	-
Deliveries for continental consumption	2,304,875	634,778
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	11,828	434
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	1,431	(107)
Stocks, May 31, 1957	328,815	806,568

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Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73, SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

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Table 6.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-May, 1957 <sup>1/</sup>


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	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	11,583
Receipts	320,318
Deliveries for continental consumption	251,765
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	1,624
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(27)
Stocks, May 31, 1957	78,485

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<sup>1/</sup> For receipt by source of supply, see Table 9.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

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Table 7.-Mainland sugarcane processors: stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-May, 1957

(short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1957	124,325
Production	87,917
Deliveries:	
For further processing	144,020
For direct-consumption	20,471
For export and livestock feed	6
Total	164,497
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	197
Stocks, May 31, 1957	47,942

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SU-71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 8.-Mainland sugar: Production and allotment charges January-May 31, 1957

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Production	88,114	163,753
Allotment charges		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	108,085	
For direct consumption	17,232	
Louisiana processor-refiners	54,437	
Florida sugarcane processors	93,017	
Beet processors	-	634,724
Total	272,771	634,724

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors, processor-refiners and beet processors on Forms SU-71, 72, 73, and 70, respectively.

Table 9.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply, 1/ January-May, 1957

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar) (short tons, raw value)	Importers (DC sugar) (short tons, raw value)
Cuba	1,189,546	238,748
Hawaii	326,334	-
Hawaii refined	12,803 2/	-
Mainland cane area	144,140	-
Philippines, Republic of the	537,247	10,464
Puerto Rico	307,991	57,369
Virgin Islands	-	-
Other countries	15,089	13,737
Not identifiable	1,291	-
Total	2,534,441	320,318
For further processing	2,521,638	

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows: For livestock feed, 1,476 tons; for re-export, 904 tons; and exempted under Section 212, 120 tons.

2/ Refined sugar imported by refiners.

Table 10-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, June, and January-June, 1957

	1957 <sup>1/</sup>		1956	
	June	Jan.-June (short tons, raw value)	June	Jan.-June
Refiners	600,023	2,918,405	566,501	3,019,665
Beet processors	255,949	891,161	162,702	830,832
Importers	55,076	308,465	66,939	368,331
Mainland sugarcane processors	<u>3,350</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>23,827</u>	<u>7,166</u>	<u>74,055</u>
Total	914,398	4,141,858	803,308	4,292,883
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc. -	-	13,892	21,750	134,524
For continental consumption <sup>3/</sup>	914,398	4,127,966	781,558	4,158,359

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary<sup>2/</sup> Estimated<sup>3/</sup> Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 11-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 29, 1957 and June 30, 1956

	1957 <sup>1/</sup>	1956
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	319,927	319,862
Refiners' refined	283,796	310,160
Beet processors	600,129	697,797
Importers' direct-consumption	68,985	58,006
Mainland sugarcane processors	<u>35,000</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>41,634</u>
Total	1,307,837	1,427,459

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary<sup>2/</sup> Not available; estimated

Table 12.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the calendar year 1956 (Revised June 1957)

	1956 (short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>	
Refiners' raw	24,458
Refiners' refined	6,372,335
Beet processors' refined	1,982,182
Importers' direct consumption	593,851
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	<u>94,287</u> 1/
Total	9,067,113
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	163,236 2/
For continental consumption 3/	8,903,877
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	103,107
<u>Hawaii</u>	41,527
1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.	
2/ <u>Ex-quota deliveries</u>	
	<u>Export</u> <u>Feed</u> <u>C.C.C.</u> <u>Total</u>
Refiners' raw	-                      3                      22,061                      22,064
Refiners' refined	34,360                      2,719                                           37,079
Beet processors	1,151                                           25,613                      26,764
Importers	8,755                      16,606                                           25,361
Mainland sugarcane processors	<u>0</u> <u>28</u> <u>51,940</u> <u>51,968</u>
Total	44,266                      19,356                      99,614                      163,236
3/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.	

Table 13.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1956 (Revised June 1957)

	1956 (short tons, raw value)			
Refiners' raw				255,505 1/
Refiners' refined				245,968 2/
Beet processors' refined				1,278,027
Importers' direct consumption				11,583 3/
Mainland sugarcane processors				114,351 4/
Total				1,905,434 5/
1/ Includes 22,964 tons under bond for refining and charge to 1957 quota; 10,063 tons over-quota sugar in Customs custody; 2,944 tons ex-quota under bond for export or livestock feed use and 69,429 tons over-quota mainland cane sugar. 105,400 total over-quota. 2/ Includes 9,550 tons ex-quota under bond for export or livestock feed use and 74,793 tons over-quota mainland cane sugar; 84,343 tons total over-quota. Includes 7,121 tons over-quota in Customs custody. 4/ Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks. 5/ Total over-quota, including stocks of beet and mainland cane processors, 1,589,242 tons. Sugar previously charged to quota totalled 316,192 tons.				



Table 14-Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries calendar year 1956 (Revised June 1957)

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1956	256,092
Receipts*	6,326,682
Meltings	6,302,811
Deliveries for direct consumption	2,394
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	22,064
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	-
Stocks, December 31, 1956	255,505

\* For receipts by source of supply, see Table 19.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74

Table 15-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, calendar year 1956 (Revised June 1957)

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1956	268,648	1,299,795
Production from raws melted	6,248,194	-
Production direct from cane or beets	79,469	1,960,481
Imported refined receipts	21,992	-
Deliveries for continental consumption	6,335,256	1,955,418
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	37,079	26,764
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	-	(67)
Stocks, December 31, 1956	245,968	1,278,027

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73, SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 16-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, calendar year 1956 <sup>1/</sup> (Revised June 1957)

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1956	19,235
Receipts	586,257
Deliveries for continental consumption	568,490 <sup>2/</sup>
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	25,361
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(58)
Stocks, December 31, 1956	11,583

<sup>1/</sup> For receipt by source of supply, see Table 19.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include refined sugar imported by refiners for direct-consumption.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct consumption.

Table 17-Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, calendar year 1956 (Revised June, 1957)

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1956	166,715
Production	422,104
Deliveries:	
For further processing	380,983
For direct consumption	42,319
For export and livestock feed	51,968
Total	475,270
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	802
Stocks, December 31, 1956	114,351

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 18-Mainland sugar: Production and allotment charges calendar year 1956 (Revised June 1957)

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Production	549,982	1,960,481
Allotment charges		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	299,823	
For direct-consumption	32,508	
Louisiana processor-refiners	138,706	
Florida sugarcane processors	130,332	
Beet processors		1,955,252
Total	601,369	

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors, processor-refiners, and beet processors on Forms SU-71, 72, 73 and 70.

Table 19-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply, calendar year 1956 (Revised June 1957)

Source of supply	Refiners 1/ (raw sugar) (short tons, raw value)	Importers 2/ (DC sugar) (short tons, raw value)
Cuba	2,748,738	387,655
Hawaii	1,066,267	0
Hawaii refined	21,992 3/	0
Mainland cane area	430,146 4/	0
Philippines, Republic of the	970,432	12,319
Puerto Rico	1,015,753	132,425
Virgin Islands	12,535	0
Other countries	80,887	53,858
Not identifiable	1,924	0
Total	6,348,674	586,257
Total raw sugar	6,326,682	

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar for reexport, 37,030 tons and for livestock feed, 2,990 tons; total 40,020 tons. Also includes receipts of sugar for refining under bond and charge to 1957 quotas, 22,094 tons, and receipts in Customs Custody of 10,063 tons. 2/ Includes quota exempt sugar for reexport, 9,163 tons and for livestock feed, 15,512 tons; total 24,675 tons. Also includes receipts in Customs custody of 7,121 tons.

3/ Refined sugar imported by refiners.

4/ Includes 48,406 tons of raw sugar produced at mainland raw mills of processor-refiners, (not included in deliveries for further processing in Table ).

Table 20.- Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of June 30, 1957. 1/

			Charge to quota & off- set to drawback of duty <sup>2/</sup>		UNFILLED BALANCE	
	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas <sup>3/</sup>	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
(Short tons, raw value)						
Domestic beet	2,042,262		890,673	4/	1,151,589	
Mainland cane	628,424		300,000	4/	328,424	
Hawaii	1,139,783		464,400	21,312	675,383	10,443
Puerto Rico <sup>5/</sup>	990,253		451,892	72,866	538,361	61,723
Virgin Islands	15,727				15,727	
Rep. of the Philippines	980,000		638,917	10,888	341,083	49,032
Cuba	3,070,936	1,595	1,737,957	271,020	1,334,574	104,123
Other foreign countries	232,615	260	47,236	26,017	185,643	40,059
Total	9,100,000	1,855	4,531,075	402,103	4,570,784	265,380

## Details of other foreign countries

Peru	82,537	122	10,692	4,112	71,967	5,585
Dominican Republic	66,607	30	11,394	1,919	55,243	6,737
Mexico	49,509	82	10,362	5,198	39,229	10,514
Nicaragua	12,306		6,067	6,067	6,239	4,284
Haiti	6,388	26			6,414	6,388
Netherlands	3,522		3,204	3,204	318	318
China	3,445		3,445	3,445	0	0
Panama	3,445		910	910	2,535	2,535
Costa Rica	3,440				3,440	3,440
Canada	631		559	559	72	72
United Kingdom	516		512	512	4	4
Belgium	182				182	182
British Guiana	84		84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3		7	7	0 6/	0
Total	232,615	260	47,236 7/	26,017	185,643	40,059

## LIQUID SUGAR 8/

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,708,219	262,339
Dominican Republic	830,894	2,244	828,650
British West Indies	300,000		300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4); Cuban for re-export, 904; Cuban for feed, 1,476, total, 2,380.

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through June 30, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by July 12, 1957; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of June 30, 1957.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 10,244; Philippines, 70; Puerto Rico, 10; Hawaii, 1; Total, 10,325.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,153,314 short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico.

6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 9 tons.

7/ Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212(2).

8/ 7,304 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 21.- Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty  
January - June 1957 and 1956

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

	1957	1956	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	890,673	804,455	86,218	10.7		
Mainland cane	300,000 1/	323,231 2/			23,231	7.2
Hawaii	464,400	463,965	435	0.1		
Puerto Rico	451,892	585,439			133,547	22.8
Virgin Islands	0	6,284			6,284	0
Rep. of the Philippines	638,917	655,598			16,681	2.5
Cuba	1,737,957	1,740,047			2,090	0.1
Other foreign countries	47,236	47,052	184	0.4		
Total	4,531,075	4,626,071			94,996	2.1
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	10,692	10,791			99	0.9
Dominican Republic	11,394	13,161			1,767	13.4
Mexico	10,362	12,056			1,694	14.1
Nicaragua	6,067	2,340	3,727	159.3		
Haiti	0	2,852			2,852	0
Netherlands	3,204	1,100	2,104	191.3		
China	3,445	1,165	2,280	195.7		
Panama	910	0	910	0		
Costa Rica	0	1,089			1,089	
Canada	559	1,055			496	47.0
United Kingdom	512		512			
Belgium		243			243	0
British Guiana	84	0	84			
Hong Kong	7	15			8	53.3
Denmark 3/		31			31	
Colombia 3/		1,154			1,154	
Total	47,236	47,052	184	0.4		

## LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,708,219	6,933,773	774,446	11.2
Dominican Republic	2,244	0	2,244	
British West Indies	0	0		

1/ Partially estimated

2/ Revised.

3/ These countries have no quotas under effective Sugar Act.



Table 22.- Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of July 12, 1957. 1/

Areas	Quotas	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & off- set to drawback of duty <u>2/</u>		UNFILLED BALANCE	
			Total	Direct- consump- tion from offshore areas <u>3/</u>	Total	Within direct con- sumption limits for offshore areas
(Short tons, raw value)						
Domestic beet	2,101,139		992,036	<u>4/</u>	1,109,103	
Mainland cane	646,541		310,000	<u>4/</u>	336,541	
Hawaii	1,172,641		502,385	21,312	670,256	10,443
Puerto Rico <u>5/</u>	990,253		470,456	81,895	519,797	55,742
Virgin Islands	16,083				16,083	
Rep. of the Philippines	980,000		651,842	11,237	328,158	48,683
Cuba	3,129,908	1,947	1,802,937	282,785	1,328,918	92,383
Other foreign countries	<u>263,435</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>59,404</u>	<u>28,133</u>	<u>204,403</u>	<u>40,104</u>
Total	9,300,000	2,315	4,789,060	425,362	4,513,259	247,355

## Details of other foreign countries

Peru	91,197	193	11,227	4,647	80,163	5,317
Dominican Republic	76,507	67	17,044	2,561	59,530	6,357
Mexico	59,709	82	15,406	5,198	44,385	10,947
Nicaragua	13,453		6,067	6,067	7,386	4,570
Haiti	6,806	26			6,832	6,806
Netherlands	3,662		3,204	3,204	458	458
China	3,564		3,474	3,474	90	90
Panama	3,564		1,820	1,820	1,744	1,744
Costa Rica	3,557				3,557	3,557
Canada	631		559	559	72	72
United Kingdom	516		512	512	4	4
Belgium	182				182	182
British Guiana	84		84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3		7	7	0 6/	0
Total	263,435	368	59,404 7/	28,133	204,403	40,104

## LIQUID SUGAR 8/

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,698,972	271,586
Dominican Republic	830,894	2,244	828,650
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4); Cuban for reexport, 904; Cuban for feed, 1,476; total, 2,380.

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through July 12, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by July 12, 1957; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of July 12, 1957.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 10,255; Philippines, 70; Puerto Rico, 10; Hawaii, 1; Total, 10,336.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,179,437, short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico.

6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 9 tons.

7/ Under Section 212(1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela: In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212(2).

8/ 7,304 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212(3).

Table 23—Final Quotas and Quota Charges, 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 2/ Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 3/		Unfilled balance	
			Total		Total	Within direct consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,955,401		1,955,252		149	
Mainland cane	601,696		601,369		327	
Hawaii	1,091,305		1,091,282	22,175	23	23
Puerto Rico	1,141,098		1,134,769	132,460	6,329	454
Virgin Islands 4/	12,000		12,535		0	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		981,765	12,565	0	0
Cuba	3,089,760	2,106	3,090,680	376,415	1,186	0
Other foreign countries	128,740	455	127,122	44,355	2,093	51
Total	9,000,000	2,561	8,994,774	587,970	10,107	528

## Details of other foreign countries

Peru	59,305	248	59,325	8,719	228	)	
Dominican Republic	42,329	157	42,451	13,685	35	)	
Mexico 5/	12,042	45	12,107	12,107	0	)	
Nicaragua 6/	4,530		3,458	3,458	1,072	)	
Haiti	4,097	5	3,395	0	707	)	
Netherlands )			1,287	1,287 )		)	
China )			1,219	1,219 )		)	
Costa Rica )	6,437		1,078	1,078 )	51	) 8/	51
Canada )			1,142	1,142 )		)	
Belgium )			456	456 )		)	
Hong Kong )			19	19 )		)	
Colombia )			1,154	1,154 )		)	
Denmark )			31	31 )		)	
Total 7/	128,740	455	127,122 <sup>9/</sup>	44,355	2,093		51

LIQUID SUGAR <sup>10/</sup>

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar)

Cuba	7,970,558	7,944,092	26,466
Dominican Republic	830,894	830,894	0
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Excludes 22,964 tons entered under Sugar Regulation 818 for refining under bond for charge to 1957 quota. Excludes also January-December entries of ex-quota sugar for reexport, 46,193 short tons, raw value, and for livestock feed, 18,502 short tons; total, 64,695. 2/ Marketed against allotments or entered as of December 31, 1956. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption; Cuba, 18,710; Puerto Rico, 148; Hawaii, 259; and the Republic of the Philippines, 188; total, 19,305. 4/ Deficit proration of 3,326 tons was made. 5/ Deficit proration of 3,411 tons was made. 6/ Deficit proration of 3,293 tons was made. 7/ Deficit proration for El Salvador of 4,141 tons was made. 8/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Canada, 558; China (Formosa), 800; Netherlands, 3,214; total, 4,572. 9/ Charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered under Section 212 (1) by each country listed and also by Germany (Fed. Rep.), Panama, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Br. Guiana and Dutch Guiana, plus the first 10 tons entered under Section 212 (2) by Canada. 10/ Charges to quotas exclude 25,547 gallons by United Kingdom, 600 gallons by Australia, 500 gallons by Canada and 94 gallons by the Union of South Africa under Section 212(3).

Table 24.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States May, 1957

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	97297		5020		102317
ME	55268				55268
MASS	403092		14089		417181
NH	29807		200		30007
RJ	43748		822		44570
VT	15982		8000		23982
TOTAL	645194		28131		673325
MID ATLANTIC					
NJ	595896		78538		674434
NY	1340930		62073		3233904
PENN	877376		279066	25	1156467
TOTAL	2814202		419677	25	3233904
N CENTRAL					
ILL	659641	641281	24694	30250	1355866
IND	312678	57912	4200		374790
IOWA	65019	129095			194114
KAN	70484	68157		1520	140161
MICH	208414	219713	27240		455367
MINN	36586	155428			192014
MO	245237	103081		1897	350215
NEBR	36723	97881			134604
NDAK	273	29311			29584
OHIO	610894	72391	18475	100	701860
SDAK	2896	22542			25438
WISC	111890	156453	2520	5200	276063
TOTAL	2360735	1753245	77129	38967	4230076
SOUTHERN					
ALA	253232			3360	256592
ARK	120655	4000			124655
DEL	16200		345		16545
DC	47650		8050		55700
FLA	101611		165417	10035	277063
GA	419616		69155		488771
KY	230920			1853	232773
LA	330314			5437	335751
MD	313445		65395		378840
MISS	251079			980	252059
NC	300216		83041		383257
OKLA	103109	27403			130512
SC	156667		10780		167447
TENN	363723		1330		365053
TEXAS	560102	84896	52970	218	698186
VA	204136		65299	2	269437
WVA	90222		6280		96502
TOTAL	3862897	116299	528062	21885	4529143
WESTERN					
ARIZ	27145	12685			39830
CALI	663694	545851	13033		1222578
COLO	8682	70838			79520
IDAHO	4206	21414			25620
MONT	1346	29920			31266
NEV	4602	2014			6616
NMEX	10101	14552			24653
ORE	55849	72292	16255		144396
UTAH	6088	47920			54008
WASH	57516	116873	13760		188149
WYO	660	8314			8974
TOTAL	839889	942673	43048		1825610
GRAND TOTAL	10522917	2812217	1096047	60877	14492058

Table 25.-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) 1/					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y.duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast
			Cents per pound			
1952-56 annual av.	6.14	3.51	8.68	8.56	8.57	8.63
1955 annual av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53
1956 annual av.	6.09	3.48	8.77	8.60	8.58	8.75
1956						
July	6.11	3.40	8.75	8.55	8.60	8.75
August	6.10	3.34	8.75	8.55	8.53	8.75
September	6.09	3.24	8.75	8.55	8.50	8.75
October	6.29	3.24	8.83	8.62	8.57	8.75
November	6.33	3.92	8.95	8.75	8.70	8.79
December	6.37	4.77	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
1957						
January	6.35	5.83	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
February	6.10	5.80	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
March	6.18	6.17	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
April	6.14	6.46	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
May	6.37	6.02	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
June	6.53	6.12	9.18	8.98	8.92	9.10
12-month av.	6.25	5.13	8.98	8.75	8.74	8.96

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) 1/			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined, retail
	Eastern	Chicago- West	Pacific Coast	U.S. average
			Cents per pound	
1952-56 annual av.	8.48	8.37	8.53	10.47
1955 annual av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42
1956 annual av.	8.52	8.38	8.65	10.57
1956				
July	8.55	8.40	8.65	10.58
August	8.48	8.33	8.65	10.58
September	8.45	8.30	8.65	10.58
October	8.45	8.37	8.65	10.62
November	8.65	8.50	8.69	10.66
December	8.74	8.65	9.00	10.72
1957				
January	8.75	8.65	9.00	10.86
February	8.69	8.65	9.00	10.96
March	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.96
April	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.98
May	8.65	8.65	9.00	11.00
June	8.72	8.72	8.90	
12-month av.	8.62	8.54	8.86	10.77 2/

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
			1,000 short tons, raw value	
1952-56 monthly av.	501	150	258 3/	785
1955 monthly av.	509	150	245 3/	860
1956 monthly av.	528	163	281 3/	816
1956				
July	602	20	304	531
August	604	15	288	323
September	537	113	268	212
October	595	538	218	584
November	497	608	225	1,039
December	464	438	246 3/	1,278
1957				
January	485	89	282	1,260
February	395	25	312	1,178
March	463	4	308	1,048
April	498	17	324	927
May	554	29	329	807
June 4/	557	50	284	600
12-month av.	521	162	282	816

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price and allowances in specific areas are being made.

2/ 11-month average. 3/ Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included.

4/ Preliminary.





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Commodity Stabilization Service

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